

# Newport Mercury.

Mr. Arthur E. Burland, former  
this city, was in town on Wednes-  
Mrs. David Stevens is very seri-







The daily sessions of the General Assembly are increasing in length, a sure sign that the end of the session is not far away.

It is said that Ex-Governor Foss of Massachusetts and perpetual Candidate Bryan are both in training for Presidential nomination on the Prohibition ticket in 1916.

The General Assembly has now ended fifty-five days of the sixty in which its members can draw pay. In the remaining five days there is much work to be done.

A large Boston shoe concern has secured an order from Russia for 1,500,000 pairs of shoes for the army. This big order will keep the factories operating at capacity for several months.

In the midst of the greatest war that the world has ever known, when men are being killed by the thousand, the fact that a white man and a black man had a little fistfight in Havana was not overlooked by the civilized world.

While anarchy may run riot at Patterson, New Jersey is determined that the law against killing rabbits shall be respected, so a hungry farm hand has been sent to jail for thirty days for shooting a rabbit for breakfast.

This is the state in which Wilson's "New Freedom" originated. Rumor has again been at work in Washington. It says that Bryan is soon to resign and run for U. S. Senator from Nebraska. He may run for Senator but he will not resign till he is elected, which will not be very soon. Consequently no resignation need be expected at present. Bryan is not the resigning kind.

The trade balance in favor of this country in the last three months amounts to nearly six hundred million dollars. The war did it. Had it not been for that balance, owing to Wilson's free trade bill, would have been many millions, the other way. The war has been a lucky thing for this administration.

No further passports will be issued by the belligerent powers in Europe to American tourists. That is well. Let the moneyed globe trotters stay at home and spend their money in this country. It is estimated that two hundred and fifty millions of good American money is spent in Europe each year by sight seers. Some of that money we trust will be spent in Newport this year.

Edison says that the United States will soon be manufacturing its own dyes, and the famine of dyes due to the war will soon come to an end. At his plant in New Jersey he has already made a large quantity of the best aniline dyes, and he asserts that it is only necessary for the textile manufacturers to follow his example to break the monopoly which Germany has hitherto had in the manufacture of dyes.

That President Wilson holds his office by the grace of Theodore Roosevelt is made more and more apparent each day. Wilson did not receive a majority of the votes cast in a single northern or western state. And in the "solid" South he only had a majority in eleven states. Still he had the largest majority of the electoral college that any President ever had. On the popular vote Wilson received 6,283,120, while Taft and Roosevelt combined received 6,714,680. This does not show a very bright prospect for the Wilson forces in 1916.

The highway tax bill which was passed unanimously by the State Senate on Wednesday is both wise and dangerous. The House of Representatives must not give assent to it.—Providence Journal.

When and by whom was the Providence Journal made dictator of the State? The roads bill passed by the Senate this week is a very fair one and there is no reason why the House should not concur in its passage. Under it the City of Providence pays only its just share, and not nearly as much as Newport will pay, in proportion to the population of the two cities. It is probable that seventy-five per cent. of the wear of the roads of the State comes from Providence owned automobiles.

General Assembly.

The general expectation seems to be that the General Assembly will complete its labors for the session about April 23. Next Friday will be the 59th day of the session, which will bring it into the following week anyway. Both branches are finding much business for the closing weeks of the session, and all the committees have enough to do.

The Newport County dog bill has passed the House, but it is thought doubtful if it will pass the Senate. The various acts allowing the city of Newport to issue bonds are on their way and will be passed in concurrence. A bill has passed the Senate to do away with the small voting booths in the city of Newport by making the ward lines the same as the district lines. The roads bills are the cause of much dispute, one bill having passed the Senate, and another being under consideration in the House.

American Women in this War

Every observer realizes that the greatest courage in any war is shown by the women, even as they endure the most poignant suffering, says a writer. There is one kind of courage that marches into the teeth of death while bugles blow and cannon roar and there is the example of comrades to inspire to reckless heroism. There is another type of courage which enables a woman to restrain her tears and summon a smile of cheer as her loved one goes forth, perhaps to die for his country. It is this courage that is tried by the weary days of anxious waiting, when battles are raging and the dispatches are dealing with victory or defeat and with numbers slain and wounded, without mention of names. There is another anguish when the belated lists of names appear. Perhaps the son, brother or husband is reported wounded. How the woman wishes for the wings of the morning that she might fly to his side to nurse him back to health and strength. Or perhaps he is reported missing, with all the anguish of doubt that term conveys. Often the heart is clutched by the chill hand of horror, for his name is among those slain at the front. Men fight the battles and spill their blood like water, but it is the women who suffer most from war, apart from the deprivations and toil and physical hardship all wars entail.

But there is another class of heroines the war has produced whom all the world must love, a class not moved by patriotism or by duty to kindness, but by sheer love of humanity. We refer to the nurses of the Red Cross, who are facing death hourly in its most dreadful form. Dispatches from Serbia announce that three-fourths of the American Red Cross nurses at Geygha have been stricken with the terrible typhus, contracted while nursing soldier victims of that malady. From time to time other dispatches have described the dreadful derring of American nurses, both on the battlefield and in hospital. They have sought out from the piles of dead the living wounded, while shells burst around them. They have fitted about the hospitals, soothing pain and inspiring cheer. They have heeded not nationality, rank or station. A brother man was wounded or stricken with disease and only skillful, loving care could bring him back to health or ease his pain. They have lavished their tender care without thought of self. These self-sacrificing heroines of the Red Cross will live in history, shedding glory on the institutions that taught them such devotion to humanity. That so many of them are Americans is a just cause of patriotic pride.

Good Outlook.

A financial paper says: It was figured a few months ago that the advantage that the United States would get from the war would be almost wholly in war orders from the belligerents, as cotton was selling \$300,000,000 below its normal value, offsetting the advance in wheat by the same sum of \$300,000,000.

And as for securities, it was figured that it would be a fair thing if we held our own and were able to absorb the billion a year that Europe must send back to us during the war.

Investigation, however, the past month, showed the ability of the United States to absorb at least a billion of its own securities at the rate of a billion per annum as long as they were able to fight, and give us half a billion war orders per annum.

Conservative bankers figure that beginning last May, when the real selling of American securities in anticipation of the war was begun in Europe there will have been shipped to this side for the first year about one billion of our securities.

It is now figured that for the year to end May first, we not only have absorbed this billion of American securities but established a foreign credit of very many millions.

This has been easily accomplished almost from our own savings, but we have been assisted by the cutting out of American traveling expenses in Europe amounting to about \$250,000,000 per annum and by a few hundred million of orders for war material.

We have also been assisted by the higher prices of foodstuffs and now cotton is coming into its own and the South is able to realize a profit instead of a loss from its staple product.

In other words, the West has realized its profit from wheat and corn and the South is not going to lose any \$300,000,000 from its cotton crop.

The past week the New England boot and shoe manufacturers have begun to receive increasing orders where a few months ago collections were poor, the orders were nil, and the conditions discouraging.

Shoe manufacturers now report that the delayed orders from the South are coming in with a rush.

Ex-Senator Root of New York in the course of an address before the Union League Club of Philadelphia said:

"As I came to this city tonight I reflected upon the past. My thought, turned back to the days of President McKinley, and I remembered that McKinley was elected to his high office by the business men of this country. The men who placed him in that office were the men who carried on the great industries of this great nation. How great has been the change. The distinctive characteristic of recent years has been the conduct of government by men who have little concern in business and who distrust and suspect men of business. Measures relating to the conduct of great and small business have been framed and enacted by men who rejected the advice of business men. The testimony of railroad men on legislation affecting railroads has been rejected because they were parties of interest. The same is true of manufacturers, bankers, ship owners, merchants, men of all lines of trade. Knowledge of the business affairs of the country has disqualified men from taking part in the conduct of the government and participation in the control of government affairs."

One Hundred Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of April 10, 1915.)

TROUBLE IN CHINA.

Capt. Thorndike, who came passenger in the schooner Russell, from Canton informs us that considerable difficulty had recently existed between the Chinese and English. One dispute arose from Sir John Stanton (British agent at Canton) undertaking to write and send presents to the Prince Minister. This gave great offense to the superior officer at Canton. Another dispute was occasioned by the application from the British for the exclusion of American privateers, as men-of-war are not allowed to ascend the river; but the Chinese answered that if British men-of-war brought cargoes they might come up; and that American vessels were not more armed than the British merchantmen. The English next required prize goods to be interdicted; but the Chinese said they never inquired as to any vessel, where she got her cargo, or where she brought it from. The British threat, once to fire on the place, and the Florida frigate passed the Boca Tigris and fired on the American schooner Sphinx. In consequence of this dispute, threat and proceeding, the British vessels were all ordered down the river, and kept below nine weeks before there was a compromise. A Chinese who had supplied them with some provisions while below was thrown into prison; the British demanded his release, but his countrymen beheaded him.

Fifty Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of April 10, 1965.)

CITY QUOTA FILLED.

It was a gratifying announcement which we heard Wednesday evening, that enough men had been secured to carry our city out of the impending draft. By the classifications at the Provost Marshal's office, this fact is not apparent, as the second ward is deficient some four or five, but the other wards have a surplus. As the war has not closed, and as we cannot foresee what difficulties may be about to burst upon us, it is best to continue the recruiting of men, that we may have less labor should another call be necessary, and our people may rest assured that no trap will be sprung upon us this time, by loaning our excess to our neighbors. The people of our city owe a great debt of gratitude to those gentlemen who have interested themselves in procuring and passing the men into the Army and Navy; and the greater portion of this gratitude is due to Thomas Coggeshall, Esq., who, from purely disinterested motives and only for the welfare of his townsmen, has worked unceasingly to accomplish this object. The next one who is deserving of thanks is Pardon W. Stevens, Esq.

FAIL OF RICHMOND.

We have received the joyous intelligence of the downfall of the rebel capital, and the rout and almost annihilation of the best army in all rebellion. We have read of the desperate fighting, the determined charges, the wearied marches, and the arrival at hospitals of thousands of our brave men. It was pleasant to read of the movements of our army and the accomplishment of the great work, but have we thought of the great duty which belongs to us, so far away from "battle's danger"? Tomorrow at the solicitation of His Honor Mayor Cranston, the pastors of the several churches will solicit funds for the aid of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, to enable them to continue their noble work of alleviating the sufferings of the sick and wounded; for never before has there been so much necessity for pecuniary assistance as at present.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS.

At the last meeting of the city council, a communication was received from the public school committee, expressing their favorable opinion upon the creation of the office of Superintendent of Schools. There are now in the city 26 schools, 30 teachers and more than 1200 scholars. The expenditures for the year are \$20,000, and the committee very justly consider that some one person should be selected to watch the working of so large an institution. This is no new project, as some six years ago the Rev. Dr. Dumont offered to serve in that capacity gratuitously.

At the last meeting of the city council, the committee on city property was authorized to ascertain the cost of a lot for the erection of a watch house. The Newport News very properly suggests that the lot on which the old market stands on Ferry wharf be taken for that purpose.

Twenty-Five Years Ago.

(Newport Mercury of April 10, 1890.)

USE FOR AQUIDNECK MILL.

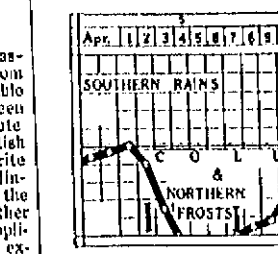
There is considerable speculation as to what uses the old Aquidneck Mill is to be put by its new owners. That it is going to be put to some use, and right away, is evident from the fact that arrangements have already been made for putting the structure in better repair and for altering the interior. The owners are very reticent in regard to the matter; but that it is to be fitted up for some enterprise entirely new in Newport and that Newport capital is to be used to that end there can be no doubt. The fact that the building known as the cotton room was not included in the sale and that Mr. Walsh is to continue to occupy the large cloth room on Thames street front, is a strong denial of the story that the property is to be refitted for a cotton mill. Those in positions to know something about the intentions of the new owners, intimate that it is to be used for the manufacture of artificial ice, an industry which many have thought for a good while could be made profitable in Newport.

Bertha M., the bright little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William E. Mumford, has for some time past been engaged in soliciting funds for school flags, and as a result of her activity the school board, at its next meeting, will be asked to accept two handsome flags for the Farewell and Edward street buildings.

SATURDAY'S ELECTION.

The second election for first and fourth representatives to the General Assembly, for which there was no choice on Wednesday, was held Saturday and resulted in the election of Mr. William P. Clarke and Mr. Andrew K. Quinn respectively, thus giving the Democrats the solid Assembly delegation. The voting was done under the old system as far as the ballots were concerned, the City Clerk being unable

WEATHER BULLETIN.



General average of temperatures for the States and Canada for April will be a little below normal, first half of month being very considerably below and last half a little above. A great cold wave is expected to cross continent, moving eastward from April 3 to 9 and a great warm wave from 23 to May 3. Most severe storms April 23 to 30. Heaviest rains during weeks centering on April 6 and 28. Frosts well to southward during week centering on April 6. Excessive rains in all southern and eastern sections. Good crop weather in all sections, except too much rain in cotton States. Bad crop weather for cotton is expected this year. Southern States could plant corn.

Treble line represents seasonable normal temperatures, the heavy black line the predicted departures from normal. The black line tending upward indicates rising temperature and downward indicates falling temperature. Where the heavy temperature line goes above normal indications are for warmer, and below cooler than usual. The line indicates when storm waves will cross meridian 90, moving eastward. Count one or two days later for east of meridian 90, and one to three days earlier for west of it. Warm waves will be about a day earlier and cool waves a day later.

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Washington, D. C. April 10, 1915.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of disturbances to cross continent April 10 to 14, and 14 to 18, warm waves 9 to 13 and 13 to 17, cool waves 12 to 16 and 16 to 20. These disturbances will bring a much greater rise in temperatures than the season calls for and general good cropweather will prevail. Storms will be of greater than usual force but rains will not be excessive. Southern and eastern sections will get most of the precipitation. A sudden increase in all storm forces is expected near April 12.

Next disturbance will reach Pacific coast about April 18, cross Pacific slope by close of 19, great central valleys 20 to 22, eastern sections 23. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 23, great central valleys 25, eastern sections 27. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 27, great central valleys 23, eastern sections 25.

This disturbance will be preceded by a moderate cool wave but temperatures will go up rapidly and to high degrees as the warm wave comes in. Rather a mild disturbance west of meridian 90 but east of that line all weather features will become more radical or extreme. Not much precipitation with this disturbance. The elements will be used in preparing severe storms that will come with next disturbance.

Sixth disturbance of April will reach Pacific coast about April 23, cross Pacific slope by close of 24, great central valleys 25 to 27, eastern sections 28. Warm wave will cross Pacific slope about April 23, great central valleys 25, eastern sections 27. Cool wave will cross Pacific slope about April 26, great

to prepare the official ballot in so short a time.

Captain H. B. Ryder is building a new house on his fine lot on Howard avenue. The Captain intends to make this his permanent residence.

The London motorbus stopped and the conductor looked expectantly at the steps. But no one descended, and at last he stalked up impatiently. "Ere you go," he said to a man on top, "don't you want Westminster Abbey?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," retorted the conductor "come down for it. I can't bring it on the bus for you."—Wilkes Barre Times Leader.

"Do you play poker?"  
"No; I need all the money I've got."

Election of Officers.

Trinity Church.

Senior Warden—George Gordon King.  
Junior Warden—William J. Corcoran.  
Vestrymen—Robert H. Stearns, J. L. Green, William H. Sayre, Charles C. Carr, Herbert Bliss, Charles F. Hoffman, Edward Griffith.  
Treasurer—William J. Corcoran.  
Secretaries—George Gordon King, William J. Corcoran, William H. Sayre, Edward Griffith, Walter C. Cabell, Substitutes—Mrs. Anna H. Moore, Andrew J. DeLois, Stephen H. Luce, Clarence A. Carr, Robert C. Gifford.  
Delegates to Providence Convention—Miss Alice Sayre, William G. Schwartz, Mrs. Taylor, Henry Wilkinson, George Gordon King.  
Substitutes—Robert C. Gifford, Herbert Bliss, Walter C. Cabell, Theodore Clark, Seth DeLois.  
Auditing Committee—James Powell Corcoran, Asa B. Keenan, George F. Rounds, Herbert Bliss.  
Advisory Committee—George Peabody Wetmore, William Ennis, Arthur Curtis James.  
Pew Committee—Edward Griffith.  
Sexton—William G. Beckley.  
Emmanuel Church.

Senior Warden—John M. Taylor.  
Junior Warden—Andrew C. McMahon.  
Vestrymen—Robert H. Stearns, George R. Logan, Joseph Peterson, John Matton, William H. Young, Dennis Baker, Thomas P. Peckham, Dudley E. Campbell, William H. C. Ely, E. C. Stewart, H. C. Taylor.  
Assistant Treasurer—Robert H. McIntosh.  
Secretary—George R. Logan.  
Auditors—William H. Clarke, Frank S. H.  
Delegates to Missouri Convention—John M. Taylor, Dennis Baker, William H. Clarke, Thomas P. Peckham, William H. C. Ely, Substitutes—Arthur C. McMahon, John H. Richardson, Andrew C. McMahon, P. P. Stewart, H. C. Taylor, Young.  
Delegates to Providence Convention—John M. Taylor, Andrew C. McMahon, Frank S. Hale.  
Substitutes—Benjamin T. White, Francis M. Sisson, John W. McDougall, William G. Taylor, Hugh E. Baker.  
Organist and Choirmaster—Henry Stuart Hendy.  
Assistant Organist—James N. Gibson.  
Sexton—Clifford H. Carter.  
St. George's Church.

Senior Warden—John C. Weaver.  
Junior Warden—Hamilton Fish Webster.  
Vestrymen—James T. Taylor, Elmer E. Leonard, Jacob Anderson, Julius Burdick, Jacob Mober, James S. Groff, Arthur H. Scoville.  
Substitutes—James S. Groff.  
Treasurer—Arthur Burdick.  
Delegates to Missouri Convention and Providence Convention—Hamilton Fish Webster, Lars Larsen, Augustus H. Swan, Harry W. Taylor.  
Substitutes—Harold Arnold, Jacob Anderson, John C. Weaver, James S. Groff.

MIDDLETOWN.

(From our regular Correspondent.)

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING.—Since the decadence and death of the Citizens Association there has been no rival political organization in the town of Middletown and no contest in the election of town officers. For the past three years the nominees of the Republican party have been elected without opposition. The attendance of voters has decreased annually and to such extent, that less than one third of the number of electors qualified take any part in the election of town officers. At the annual town meeting held on Wednesday, only 87 official ballots were deposited in the ballot box.

The whole number of electors qualified being 325, William L. Brown, pro-posed as Moderator, for Supervisors, the Republicans were represented by Arthur C. Anthony and James V. Barker and the Democrats, by Filmore Coggeshall, Junior and Richard H. Wheeler.

The polls were closed at thirty minutes past three o'clock. At no time during the voting could scarce 20 persons be counted in the town hall.

The vote in detail ran as follows:

For Moderator, William L. Brown 78, For Town Clerk, Albert L. Chase 81, Philip Caswell 1. Plurality for Chase 80.

For Town Council.

No. 1, Lewis R. Manchester 76; Charles H. Albro 1; George S. Wyatt 1; Willie G. Heath 1. Plurality for Manchester 76.

No. 2, Joseph E. Kline 76; Isaac T. Smith 1. Plurality for Kline 74.

No. 3, James R. Chase, 2nd 78; William Thurston 1; George G. Dennis 2. Plurality for Chase 76.

No. 4, Robert W. Smith 71; E. Marion Peckham 1; Alfred Ward 1; James A. Taber 1. Plurality for Smith 70.

No. 5, William J. Peckham 79; William H. Spooner 1; John T. Carr 1. Plurality for Peckham 78.

For Overseers of the Poor, Lewis R. Manchester 75; Joseph E. Kline 76; James R. Chase 2nd 77; Robert W. Smith 70; William J. Peckham 70; George G. Dennis 2.

For Justices of the Peace, No. 1, Elisha C. Peckham 71; No. 2, Henry C. Sherman 81; No. 3, Edward M. Petzka 78; No. 4, Reuben S. Peckham 77.

For Town Treasurer, Clifton B. Ward 78; Joshua Coggeshall 1. Plurality for Ward 77.

For Town Sergeant, Thomas G. Ward 72; Howard L. Peckham 1; Clifton B. Ward 1. Plurality for Thomas G. Ward 71.

For Assessors of Taxes, Alden P. Barker 82; Henry C. Sherman Jr. 83; William S. Coggeshall 81; Edward E. Peckham 81; Charles H. Ward 78; Benjamin W. H. Peckham 1.

For Collector of Taxes, John H. Peckham 81.

For Fence Viewers, Elisha A. Peckham 72; Howard G. Peckham 76; Percy T. Dingley 76; Lyman Barker 1.

For Auctioneers, Harvey F. Copeland 76; Edward E. Peckham 73; James A. Taber 71; Isaac T. Smith 1.

For Town Auditors, Alfred S. Ward 77; Harold R. Chase 79; David A. Brown 82.

For Cemetery Committee, Charles Peckham 79; George Peabody 80; Venzelus A. Vunick 78.

For Public School Committee for three years, Fred L. Webber 76; Henry C. Sherman Jr. 4; Plurality for Webber 72.

The transaction of all other business mentioned in the warrant was continued to Saturday, at one P. M., to which time the town meeting was adjourned. At the adjourned meeting the annual reports from town officers will be read and the six propositions included in the warrant will be voted on. One of these propositions provides for the purchase of a road roller, at a cost not exceeding \$3000.00 and another authorizes the appropriation of \$20,000.00 from the town treasury, for the purchase of land and the erection of a new school building.

Owing to the death of Dennis J. Murphy, the meeting of the Aquidneck Grange on Thursday evening was limited to business only, the lecturer's hour being omitted. The Grange charter was draped in black, and a committee was appointed to draw suitable resolutions regarding Mr. Murphy. Past Master Mrs. Lerace Peckham was made a committee to have charge of the supper for the Newport County Pomona, which will meet with Aquidneck on April 20. The complimentary dance to be given to Portsmouth Grange was postponed to May 13th.

At the annual meeting of St. Mary's Church Guild, held with Mrs. L. Lincoln Sherman on Thursday afternoon, the following officers were elected: President—Mrs. Fred A. Coggeshall, of Portsmouth.

Vice President—Miss Maude Weaver of Middletown.

Secretary-Treasurer—Mrs. John W. McCartney of Middletown.

Buying Committee—Mrs. I. Lincoln Sherman of Middletown, and Mrs. O. F. Wilcox of Newport.

Rev. and Mrs. Allen Jacobs of Plymouth, Mass., formerly of Middletown, were among the guests at the supper given by Holy Cross Guild on Thursday evening, which was largely attended.

HOUSES, SITES AND FARMS

Persons living in other States, away from Newport and wishing to visit for themselves or for their families, houses, farms and sites for building, can ascertain what they want by writing to

A. O'D. TAYLOR,

REAL ESTATE AGENT,

122 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.

Mr. Taylor's Agency was established in 1881. He is a Commissioner of Deeds for the principal States and a Notary Public. Has a Branch Office open all summer in Jamestown, for Summer Villas and Country places.

Carr's List.

The Haunted Heart

By Agnes and Edgerton Castle

Amarilly of Clothes-Line Alley

By Belle K. Maniates

A Set of Six

By Joseph Conrad

Little Sir Galahad

By Deane Kaye

The Secret of the Reef

By Harold Bindes

DAILY NEWS BUILDING.

Tel. 633

Deaths.

In this city, 3d inst., Anna M., wife of Carl Frederick Larson, to her 64th year.

In this city, 4th inst., Mary E., daughter of Nora and the late Daniel White.

In this city, 5th inst., Ann, widow of William Connell and daughter of the late Patrick and Mary Feeber.

In this city, 6th inst., to wit, in this city, 6th inst., Phoebe Stanton, wife of Richard M. Stewart and daughter of Capt. David I. and Phoebe C. Scott.

In this city, 7th inst., Earl Preston Holmes, son of Earl P. and Leah Holmes Oliver, aged 2 months, 3 days.

In this city, 7th inst., Eliza A., widow of George B. Arnold, to her 64th year.

In this city, 8th inst., John G. Costello.

At New Rochelle, 4th inst., after a long illness, Debra Kaine, in the 71st year of her age.

In Middletown, 2d inst., Frank Sylvia.

In Middletown, 5th inst., Dennis J. Murphy.

In Middletown, April 8, suddenly, Stephen S. Fludd, in his 60th year.

At Fairbury, Neb., 4th inst., Martha Gracelin, wife of Jacob Brouton Gracelin.



# AUSTRIAN ARMY BADLY SMASHED

## Passage to Hungary Becomes Easier For Russians

### THREE PASSES ARE CAPTURED

Croat's Troops Pouring Into Region of  
Uzok Pass, Where Austrians Will  
Probably Be Compelled to Trans-  
fer Their Base—Heavy Battle Be-  
ing Fought in West, With Result  
Undetermined—French Troops to  
Participate in Dardanelles Attack—  
No Sign of Hostilities Between  
Holland and Germany

The advance of the Russians in the  
Carpathians has cut the Austrian  
army under General Doerfflich in  
two places. The Austrian eastern  
wing is in a precarious position.  
The Russians have captured Bimol-  
nik, east of Lujpov pass, according  
to advices from Petrograd.

The Russians also have thrown back  
the Austrians in the district of Hart-  
feld and in the district of Lujpov.  
Having advanced through the Hostok  
pass, they have forced a wedge be-  
tween the Austrian armies.

Bimolnik controls the only road  
through the Beskid mountains be-  
tween Mezolaborca and Uzok, a  
distance of thirty miles.  
The western wing of the Austrian  
army has its base at Gimmence, and  
its communication along the roads  
into Hungary are quite safe. The  
eastern wing, on the contrary, is  
joined with the forces operating  
around Uzok, twenty miles from the  
Russian positions at Bimolnik, by  
which they are threatened with at-  
tack.

It is regarded as likely that the  
Austrians will be compelled to trans-  
fer their base at Uzok in the direc-  
tion of Kimmence, or else accept bat-  
tle at Uzok, handicapped by the lack  
of roads.

Austrians Are Cut Off  
In either case the Austrians will  
end themselves off from the main  
army under Doerfflich and his Ger-  
man reinforcements.

The Russians have crossed the crest  
of the Beskids at Gimmence and ap-  
parently have a clear road to the  
plains of Hungary.

The fighting in the mountain passes  
continues as fiercely as ever and, al-  
though Austria claims that her troops,  
with the assistance of Germans, have  
gained success on both sides of the  
Lujpov valley, the Russians are,  
on the whole, much further ad-  
vanced than they were a week ago  
and have now forced the Dikla, Luj-  
pov and Hostok passes, and are  
pouring troops into the region of  
Uzok pass, where the heaviest bat-  
tle is now in progress.

So far as the rest of the eastern  
front is concerned, the only battle of  
any importance is that in Bukovina,  
where the Austrians are thrusting at  
the Russian positions in the hope  
of compelling the Russians to send  
reinforcements from the Carpathians.  
In west Galicia and Poland the  
overflowing rivers and bottomless  
marshes prevent movements on a  
large scale.

Fighting in the West  
These same conditions are hinder-  
ing the French operations between  
the Meuse and Moselle rivers, the  
French official report stating that  
heavy rains have rendered the ground  
difficult for the movement of troops  
and the employment of artillery.

A very important battle is in pro-  
gress in this region, however, and the  
French claim to be making advances  
—a claim which is contested by the  
Germans, who declare that all the  
attacks have been repulsed.

Whichever report is correct, there  
is little doubt that a sanguinary bat-  
tle is being fought and that in the  
attacks and counter-attacks very  
heavy losses have been sustained.

Preparing to Invest Straits  
French troops from Africa are  
ready to assist the allied fleets and  
British expeditionary forces against  
Turkey. The following official state-  
ment was issued by the French war  
office:

"The expeditionary corps to the  
Orient, which was placed under com-  
mand of General D'Amade and con-  
centrated at Mersin (a fortified sea-  
port of Turkey, Africa) to perfect its  
organization, has effected the voyage  
of the Levant under the best of con-  
ditions. It has been ready since  
March 15 to add the allied fleets and  
British expeditionary corps.

"In waiting it was deemed advis-  
able not to prolong the stay of the  
troops aboard the transports, and for  
this reason the hospitality of Egypt  
was accepted. The French forces  
have been debarked at Alexandria and  
are installing at Ramleh, where they  
are resting and perfecting their or-  
ganization and cohesion. They are  
ready to proceed without delay to any  
point necessary."

War Rumors Unconfirmed  
Rumors were current in London of  
a declaration of hostilities between  
Germany and Holland. They were,  
however, without confirmation, and  
dispatches from The Hague ignored  
any such development.

The minister of the Netherlands in  
London, when questioned, said he  
had heard rumors to this same ef-  
fect. He had no information on the  
subject himself and he discredited the  
report.

One of these rumors was to the ef-  
fect that Germany had seized a strip  
of Dutch territory south of the  
Scheldt river.  
Telegrams from Holland say that  
for several days the Germans have  
been strengthening their guard along  
the Dutch frontier.

# AUSTRIA SEEKING PEACE?

Vienna Newspaper Man Looks For  
"Dramatic Surprise" Very Soon  
The Gazette del Popolo of Turin de-  
clares reports that Austria con-  
templates concluding peace with  
Russia in order better to defend her-  
self against Italy are not so visionary  
as official communications issued at  
Vienna would indicate.  
The correspondent of the paper at  
the Austrian capital professes to have  
obtained reliable information to the  
effect that the Austrian government  
already has opened semi-official por-  
tals with two powers of the triple  
entente and he believes a "dramatic  
surprise" is possible.

## FABALA NOT ARMED

British Claim That Those Aboard Had  
Not Time to Escape  
The British admiralty issued an of-  
ficial statement regarding the torpe-  
doing of the liner Fabala, with the  
loss of 112 lives, to refute the state-  
ment issued by the German embassy  
at Washington.

The admiralty denied that the Fa-  
bala carried any guns. It was stated  
that the five minutes intervening be-  
tween the submarine's warning signal  
and the explosion of the torpedo was  
insufficient to permit the passengers  
and crew to escape.

## TURKEY NEEDS MORE HELP

Sultan Promulgates Trade Calling  
Youths to the Colors  
An trade promulgated by the Sultan  
of Turkey authorizes the ministry of  
war to call out all men capable of  
bearing arms, but who heretofore  
were not liable for service, inclusive  
of the ages of 19 and 20, for the de-  
fense of the Turkish coasts and fron-  
tiers and the maintenance of order.

The ministry also is given power  
to enroll for military service all im-  
migrants for the duration of mobiliza-  
tion.

## CLAIMS NOT ADMITTED

Allies' Embargo on Interference With  
Germans Is Unneutral  
The United States government  
made public its note to Great Britain  
announcing that it "could not admit"  
either the right of the allies or their  
claims for justification in placing an  
embargo on all commercial inter-  
course between Germany and neutral  
countries.

The note reviews at length the legal  
phases of a blockade of belligerent  
territory and virtual blockade of neu-  
tral coasts. In conclusion, the United  
States declares its expectation that  
Great Britain, after having consid-  
ered "the possibilities of serious in-  
terruption of American trade" under  
the order in council, will "take the  
steps necessary to avoid them and,  
in the event that they should unhap-  
pily occur, will be prepared to make  
full reparation for every act which,  
under the rules of international law,  
constitutes a violation of neutral  
rights."

## NOT WANTED IN BELGIUM

Pinchot Ousted Because Sister Is  
Wife of British Diplomat  
Gifford Pinchot, ex-chief forester of  
the United States, who, it is under-  
stood, has been acting as special  
agent for the state department at  
Washington in the European war zone,  
has been expelled from Belgium by  
the German authorities, who ob-  
jected because Pinchot's sister is Lady  
Allan Johnstone, wife of the former  
British minister to Denmark, who is  
still in the British diplomatic service.

Germany had insisted, from the be-  
ginning that all agents and consuls  
of the American government in Bel-  
gian territory under German military  
occupation should have no "connec-  
tion, however remote, with her  
enemies."

It is understood that the American  
state department will assign Pinchot  
to other work in the war zone.

Church Destroyed by Fire  
St. Joseph's Catholic Church, a  
\$16,000 wooden structure in the center  
of the Polish quarter of Central Falls,  
R. I., was destroyed by fire. Rev.  
Francis M. Klinger, the pastor, saved  
the sacraments and vestments.

Defeat For Woman Suffrage  
The resolution providing for a  
referendum on a proposed constitu-  
tional amendment extending suffrage  
to women was defeated in the Con-  
necticut house of representatives.

Big Show Is Making Money  
Exclusive of its season ticket re-  
venue, the Panama-Pacific international  
exposition shows a net profit of \$85,-  
410.64 above all expenses for the  
first thirty days of its operation.

Life Term For Killing Woman  
John Stewart was sentenced to life  
imprisonment for the murder of Mrs.  
Myra Bean at Northfield, N. H. He  
pleaded guilty to murder in the first  
degree.

Casket Maker a Suicide  
Benjamin F. Marsh, 69, committed  
suicide to his concrete casket making  
plant at Worcester, Mass., by shoot-  
ing. Ill health is given as the cause.

## GENERAL NEWS EVENTS

Greater consideration is to be  
shown in the future to alien women  
and girls arrested or detained by im-  
migration authorities under amend-  
ments to the immigration laws.

A day after the police were asked  
to aid in searching for him, the body  
of Edmund J. Fitzsimons, a Boston  
inspector of paving, was found in a  
city hospital morgue, where it had  
lain three weeks.

The Coloma work, a three-story  
brick structure at Adams, Mass.,  
was destroyed by fire. The loss will  
exceed \$50,000.

The late Miss Anna E. Smith of  
New York made bequests aggregat-  
ing \$250,000 to charitable, religious  
and educational institutions.

# GERMAN NOTE ON FRYE INCIDENT

## Assumes Responsibility For Sinking American Vessel

### CRUISER'S CAPTAIN JUSTIFIED

Decision to Pay Indemnity Based  
Solely on Old Prussian-American  
Treaties—Prize Court to Decide  
Questions at Issue—United States  
Embarrassed by Contraband Claim

Germany's intention to compensate  
the owners of the American ship Wil-  
liam P. Frye, sunk on the high seas  
with her cargo of wheat by the com-  
merce raider Prinz Eitel Friedrich,  
was formally communicated to the  
United States government.

Ambassador Gerard cabled a note  
handed him by the Berlin foreign of-  
fice in reply to the recent American  
communication submitting a claim for  
an indemnity of \$228,059.54 on behalf  
of the Frye's owners.

The Berlin foreign office upholds  
without qualification the legality under  
international law of the raider's  
action in sinking the Frye, and bases  
the liability of the German govern-  
ment to pay indemnity solely upon  
the old Prussian-American treaties of  
1799 and 1828, which provide that  
contraband belonging to the sub-  
jects or citizens of either party can-  
not be confiscated by the other, and  
may be detained or used only in con-  
sideration of payment of the full  
value.

In view of this stipulation, the note  
says, of course the American owners  
must be compensated for their loss. It  
is pointed out, however, that the case  
of necessity must go into a prize  
court in order that questions of own-  
ership, cargo, destination, etc., may  
be formally established.

The German position is that the  
Frye's cargo of wheat was contraband  
because it was consigned "for orders"  
to Queenstown, which is declared to  
be a fortified port of Great Britain.

No notice is taken of the fact that,  
since the wheat was sold en route to  
British citizens, the United States  
filed a claim for the vessel owners  
only, this question being left for de-  
velopment in the prize court.

Washington officials are somewhat  
surprised at the nature of the German  
note, because of the bearing it may  
have upon negotiations now in progress  
between Washington and London over  
the virtual blockade of Germany and  
Austria, declared by the allies.

The German reply to the Frye  
protest further complicates the whole  
question of contraband, and puts the  
United States in an embarrassing  
position.

In its protest to Great Britain  
against the seizure or detention of  
cargoes consigned to belligerent ports,  
the United States has contended that  
the "burden of proof" that the cargo is  
contraband is on the belligerent de-  
taining the ship. Great Britain has  
contended that it is upon the con-  
signor of the cargo.

In its reply to the Frye protest,  
Germany, instead of upholding the  
American contention, takes the Brit-  
ish view that the proof of non-con-  
traband is upon the consignor.

This cannot help but further com-  
plicate the diplomatic exchanges con-  
sequent on the seizure or detention  
of doubtful cargoes.

## SUSPENSE IS ENDED

Prinz Eitel Friedrich Interned at  
Norfolk Navy Yard  
Captain Thierichens of the German  
auxiliary cruiser Prinz Eitel Fried-  
rich asked the United States govern-  
ment, through port authorities at  
Newport News, Va., to intern his  
ship and crew for the war.

Up to the last moment the German  
skipper kept up the appearance of be-  
ing ready for a dash to the sea, and  
when the time for decision finally  
came he explained that failure of "ex-  
pected relief" to arrive had made it  
necessary to intern rather than de-  
liver crew and ship to fruitless and  
certain destruction by British and  
French warships waiting off the Vir-  
ginia capes.

The noted commerce raider was  
taken to the Norfolk navy yard,  
across Hampton Roads from the New-  
port News ship yards, where she has  
been laid up since limping into port  
on March 10 after the remarkable  
commerce-destroying voyage from the  
Orient, during which she sent the  
American ship William P. Frye to  
the bottom.

Two Women Perish in Fire  
An exploding lamp caused the  
deaths at Charlestown, R. I., of  
Mrs. Dorcas Smith and Mrs. Olive  
Card, each 80 years of age. It is be-  
lieved they were asleep in their bed-  
room when the lamp exploded, set-  
ting fire to the apartment.

Kaiser Has New Granddaughter  
Crown Princess Cecilie of Germany  
gave birth to a daughter. She now  
has five children—four boys, the  
eldest of whom is 9 years of age, and  
one daughter.

Oklahoma Official Impeached  
A. P. Vason, Oklahoma corpora-  
tion commission, was impeached on  
two charges, and on a vote of the  
impeachment court was ousted from  
office.

Nicola Conte was killed and two men  
were badly injured in the cavern of  
an embankment at a Somerville,  
Mass., stone quarry.

Eugene Hintz of Lewiston, 39, was  
found dead in the snow near Dur-  
ham, Me.

The Tennessee house of representa-  
tives rejected a bill to legalize the  
manufacture and sale of beer in Ten-  
nessee.

# BUSINESS SHOWING BIG IMPROVEMENT

## Maine the Only State Where Real Depression Exists

Business conditions throughout the  
country are showing marked improve-  
ment in almost all lines, according to  
reports from national bank examiners  
made public by the treasury depart-  
ment.  
Of the seven New England districts  
reporting, none showed a decline in  
business conditions, while three dis-  
tricts show improvement. Maine is  
the only portion reporting real de-  
pression, while other reliable inter-  
ests report that the situation is im-  
proving. In Rhode Island the Jewe-  
ry business only is badly depressed, all  
other business indicating gains.

A stagnant condition exists in cen-  
tral Massachusetts. The lines which  
show the greatest activity are those  
with orders for war supplies, which  
include shoes, woollens, coarse cot-  
ton, aims, ammunition, and metals.  
Textiles, lumber, steel and iron show  
improvement. The machine and  
shoddy business is very good and  
there is a fairly good business in  
plated wares and copper utensils.

## A REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

Thompson Elected Mayor of Chicago  
by Tremendous Majority  
William H. Thompson, Republican,  
nominated in direct primary, was  
elected mayor of Chicago by the  
greatest plurality ever given to any  
candidate for a major office in the  
history of the city.

Thompson defeated Robert M.  
Hawthorn, the Democratic nominee, by  
a plurality of about 110,000.

Thompson's victory was clean cut.  
He had 60 percent of the men and 60  
percent of the women. It was a  
knockout, and so admitted by Swit-  
zer and Roger Q. Sullivan.

The returns indicate that the total  
Republican vote in the city will not ex-  
ceed 20,000. Seymour Stedman was  
the Socialist candidate for mayor.  
The prohibition party candidate,  
John Sims, ran far behind Stedman.

## WON'T FORCE PROHIBITION

British Cabinet Finds National Sentiment  
Strongly Opposed to It  
By sounding political leaders  
throughout Great Britain Premier As-  
quith and his cabinet have learned  
that British national sentiment is  
strongly opposed to any edict impos-  
ing universal prohibition.

As a result, it is learned from an  
authoritative source, no measure to  
that end will be introduced when par-  
liament reconvenes on April 14.

The government's efforts will be  
directed toward promoting the move-  
ment for voluntary abstinence as in-  
stituted by King George and the royal  
household, and regulating the hours  
when alcoholic beverages shall be  
sold.

A moderate fixing further restric-  
tions on the hour of sale is likely to  
be the only definite measure intro-  
duced.

## WILLARD IS CHAMPION

Johnson Knocked Out in Battle For  
Heavyweight Honors  
Jack Johnson, exile from his own  
country, lost his claim to title fame  
as the heavyweight champion of the  
world, the title being wrested from  
him by Jess Willard, the Kansas  
cowboy, who won by a knockout in  
the twenty-sixth round of the bout  
at Havana.

Willard is probably the most mod-  
est champion who ever stepped out of  
a prize ring, taking his victory as  
philosophically as he had looked for-  
ward to the fight.

Neither he nor Johnson showed  
much evidence of having been en-  
gaged in a heavyweight championship  
battle. The new champion's lip,  
right ear and left cheek showed slight  
cuts, but at no time was there more  
than a drop or two of blood in evi-  
dence.

## JAPAN'S SHARP BARGAIN

Bars Germany From China and Gets  
Long Port Arthur Lease  
The situation in China contained in  
a dispatch from Petrograd and printed  
in the Paris Temps is outlined as  
follows:

The China-Japanese negotiations,  
according to reliable information,  
have been concluded. The Chinese  
government agrees to extend the Port  
Arthur lease for ninety-nine years.

It recognizes also that Japan has  
all the rights in Shantung previously  
belonging to Germany, and condi-  
tions are laid down that Germany  
shall never have the right to acquire  
colonies or spheres of influence in  
China.

Made Heirless to Millions  
Miss M. C. Thomas, president of  
Hryn Mawr college, inherits uncon-  
ditionally the bulk of the estate of  
Miss Mary Garrett, who died at Hryn  
Mawr. The value of the estate is es-  
timated at from \$2,000,000 to \$5,000,-  
000.

Bean Made Secretary of State  
The New Hampshire legislature  
elected Edwin C. Bean of Belmont,  
speaker of the house of representa-  
tives, to the office of secretary of  
state, to succeed Edward N. Pear-  
son of Concord, resigned.

Dilley Howard, former general  
manager of the New York Herald,  
died at New York.

A supreme court jury at Lockport,  
N. Y., gave a \$10,000 verdict to  
Franklin Knapp for the loss of  
his left foot while coupling cars.

P. F. Parkard, 49, retired brig-  
adier general of the Massachusetts vol-  
unteer militia, died at Salem, Mass.

# CONDENSED STATEMENT NEWPORT TRUST COMPANY

As rendered to State Bank Commissioner, March 4, 1915

ASSETS	
Loans and Investments	\$1,838,386 35
Overdrafts	983 91
Banking House and Safe Deposit Vaults	162,000 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer	4,000 00
Due from Reserve Banks	205,416 06
Due from other Banks	2,834 01
Cash and Cash Items	106,190 47
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,309,820 80</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital Stock	\$300,000 00
Surplus	120,000 00
Individual Deposits	28,001 34
Certificates of Deposit	\$1,611,206 88
Certified Checks	320,212 51
Treasurer's Checks	368 82
Due Banks	3,810 99
Dividends Unpaid	25,672 22
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,309,820 80</b>

THOMAS P. PECKHAM, President CLARK BURDICK, Vice President  
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Treasurer

# No. 1555 REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF The National Exchange Bank.

At Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, at the close of business, March 4, 1915.

RESOURCES	
Loans and Investments	\$500,000 00
Overdrafts, secured	312 81
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation (par value)	100,000 00
Holds, Securities, etc., owned and unpledged (other than Stocks)	115,817 01
Including premiums on bonds	
Sub-emption to Stock of Federal Reserve Bank	\$1,000 00
Less amount unpaid	6,000 00
Banking House	2,000 00
Other Real Estate owned	2,700 00
Due from Federal Reserve Bank	2,000 00
Due from approved Reserve Agents in Central Reserve Cities	11,253 32
Due from approved Reserve Agents in other Reserve Cities	23,552 71
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	27,170 15
Outside Checks and other Cash Items	1,533 80
Fractional Currency	23 81
Exchange for Clearing House	1,731 61
Notes of other National Banks	4,583 37
LAWFUL MONEY RESERVE IN HAND, VIZ:	\$9,000 00
Specie	\$9,000 00
Legal tender notes	\$1,145 02
Holds nothing loaned with U. S. Treasurer (not more than 5 per cent. on circulation)	\$6,000 00
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$721,922 49</b>
LIABILITIES	
Capital stock paid in	\$300,000 00
Surplus fund	120,000 00
Unpaid Profits	28,001 34
Less current expenses, interest, and taxes paid	21,810 79
Circulating Notes	8,750 00
Less amount on hand and in Treasury for redemption or in transit	\$100,000 00
Due from banks and bankers (other than above)	6,000 00
Ready cash deposits subject to check	300,781 02
Certificates of deposit and notes less than 90 days	17,151 68
Certified checks	2,126 77
Notes payable, including obligations representing money borrowed	\$25,701 47
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$721,922 49</b>

County of Newport, and  
STATE OF RHODE ISLAND.  
I, Geo. H. Proud, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above  
statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.  
GEO. H. PROUD, Cashier.  
Correct Attest:  
EDWARD A. SHERMAN, Treasurer.  
WILLIAM J. HANLEY, Director.  
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of March, 1915.  
PAUL KIRK BRIDGES, Notary Public.

## Go Fishing This Spring

Exciting sport awaits the early anglers.  
Gamey trout and land-locked salmon lurk in the wonder-  
ful woodland lakes

## Down in Maine

A few days on these wild inland waters will do you a  
world of good.

Cabin camps, with the forest at the back door, offer you  
the comforts and many of the luxuries of a modern resort  
hotel. Competent guides, veterans of the streams and trails,  
will take you where the fish bite best in early spring.

Write for illustrated booklets, giving detailed  
information: General Passenger Department, New  
Haven, Connecticut.

New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad.

## Chafing Dishes

With an ALCOHOL LAMP With ELECTRICITY

you must fill the lamp, adjust the  
wick, strike a match, and be very  
careful not to spill alcohol on the  
table top.

you insert the plug and turn the  
switch.  
When this is done you can devote  
all your attention to the recipe.

We have the ELECTRIC kind, made by the  
General Electric Co. Ask us about them today.

BAY STATE STREET RAILWAY COMPANY.

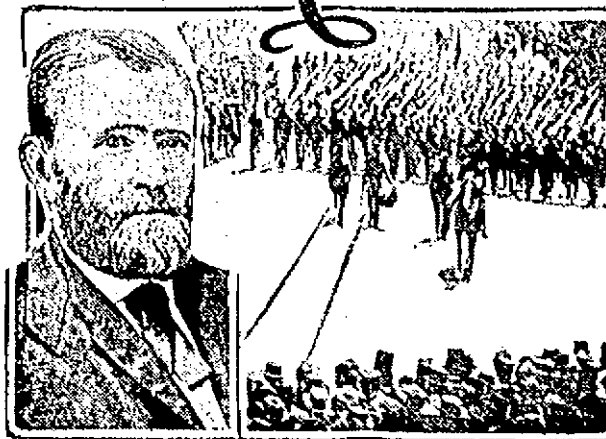
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# APPOMATTOX



The war is over.—U. S. Grant.

## Fiftieth Anniversary of Lee's Surrender

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.  
(Copyright, 1915, by American Press Association.)

THE surrender of Robert E. Lee with his whole army fifty years ago April 9 had many of the dramatic accompaniments which tradition builds around such mighty events—suspense pervading the warring camps, the sudden bursting into view of a white flag, the bugle sounding halt to arrest the fierce charge, the bowed heads and grave demeanor of the defeated, the chivalric sympathy of the conqueror, followed by terms more than chivalric. There was no tableau of sword surrender, however.

Grant and Lee met by arrangement through correspondence at 1 o'clock p. m., and at 4 o'clock the surrender of Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was announced.

### Desperate Plight of Lee.

At noon on April 7, forty-eight hours before the meeting at the McLean house, Appomattox, Grant drew rein twenty miles from that point, at the hamlet of Farmville, where Lee's campfires still smoldered. His infantry and cavalry had been sent ahead from Petersburg by several roads to harass the march of Lee's retreating army in the rear and head it off in front. Having got clear of their trenches on April 4, the Confederates should have been two days' march ahead of their closest pursuers by midday of the 7th instead of only a few hours.

The day before, in two separate but continuous encounters, Lee had lost 11 killed, wounded and missing over 8,000 men, nearly a fourth of his effective. Yet Grant saw no evidence that his foe was in straits which would warrant him in proposing talk of surrender. The suggestion came to him at Farmville from a southern civilian closely related to General Ewell, who had fought and lost his last fight on the 6th. This gentleman spoke for Ewell and said that further killing would be murder and that he (Ewell) hoped Lee would surrender.

### To Spare "Effusion of Blood."

Opportunities would come to Grant that ration for Lee's men, which were coming by rail from Lynchburg to meet them as they proceeded up the Appomattox, had reached Appomattox station, and Sheridan hoped to capture them before Lee arrived. Acting on his information, Grant at once wrote the following, which from a military point of view would have been as pertinent the night of April 1 or of April 2 as it was on April 7:

April 7, 1865.

General R. E. Lee:  
The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so and regard it as my duty to shift from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the Confederate states army known as the Army of Northern Virginia.

U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.

Grant decided to wait at Farmville for a response to this now historic prelude to a great surrender. About midnight the response was brought to the sleeping commander on the couch where Lee had lain the night before:

April 7, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:  
Though not entertaining the opinion you express on the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia, I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood and therefore ask the terms you will offer on condition of its surrender.

R. E. LEE,  
General.

### Grant's Plea For Peace.

Grant again wrote to Lee the morning of the 8th. Lee was the general in chief of all the Confederate armies and not merely head of the Army of Northern Virginia. This second note contained the kernel of the terms, which, because of their liberality, led to a happy conclusion:

April 8, 1865.

General R. E. Lee:  
Your note of last evening in reply to mine of same date, asking the condition on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia is just received. In reply I would say that peace being my great desire there is but one condition I would insist upon—namely, that the men and officers surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the government of the United States until properly exchanged. I will meet you at any point agreeable to you for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms.

U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.

Grant marched all day with the infantry advance which was in touch with Lee's rear guard and lodged at

### A Serious Conclusion.

"Is your daughter still taking music lessons?"

"No," replied Mr. Grawther. "After hearing her sing and play lately I have concluded that she doesn't need a teacher any more. What she wants is a censor."—Washington Star.

### Contradicted.

A certain physician told some of his patients that as long as they kept their feet dry they would be safe from an attack of the grip. One day he was surprised to receive a letter from a patient in which the latter said that he had two wooden legs, and yet he had had the grip for five consecutive years.

### The Bright Side.

"What is your sorrowful about?" Brother Williams asked. "Do harri cane ain't blowed yo' roof tree down yit; de land is still here, an' yo' two foots is on it; yo' ain't no deaf ter hear de dinner bell, an' dar's plenty on de table. De only trouble is yo' too ongrateful ter thank de Lawd fer what yo' got an' ax a blessin' over it."

above) and at once declared himself ready to talk surrender, as follows:

April 8, 1865.

Lieutenant General U. S. Grant:  
I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whether I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposal of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army. I now ask an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose.

R. E. LEE,  
General.

This was written at 9 a. m., at which hour (about) bugles sounded halt on the last charge of the Federals against the Army of Northern Virginia. Grant received it at 11:50, the long delay being explained in his reply as follows:

April 8, 1865.

General R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:  
Your note of this date is but this moment, 11:50 a. m., received. In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road I am, at this writing, about four miles west of Walker's church and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you. Notice sent to me on this road, where you wish the interview to take place, will meet me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
U. S. GRANT,  
Lieutenant General.

### Halted by a White Flag.

Although Gordon had reported his corps "fought to a frazzle," his 2,000 veterans, with an equal number of Fitzhugh Lee's, threw Sheridan's line back in confusion. The grace was brief, for Federal infantry, marching to the sound of Gordon's guns, came on at double quick, white and colored soldiers, in parallel columns, on the same road. These were Ord's men, and while directing the movements at the front Ord was met by a "white flag" asking for a cessation of hostilities. Ord sounded the bugle call to "halt."

The white flag was a carrying out of the order of Lee. When he heard that Grant was on the other front he rode back to Appomattox, first sending a message to Meade, in his rear, and to the Federal commander in front for a truce, pending his meeting with Grant. There Grant's aid found him.

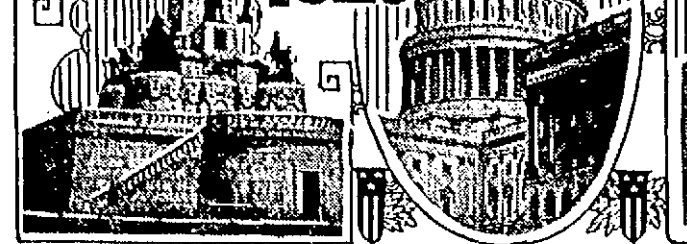
In company with the aid, Colonel Babcock, Lee sought a suitable seclusion for a conference and found it at the McLean house. Grant was conducted there at 1 o'clock, and the conference between the chief personages in the great surrender group was at once brought out. Lee and his officers had feared the capture of their baggage and on the 8th had donned their best and richest apparel and accoutrements.

Grant was weary and confronted Lee in the simple dress of the march and field.

### "Our Countrymen Again."

For once Grant dropped the role of the "silent man." He began the conversation by recalling the days of Mexico, when he had first met Lee. After some time passed in reminiscences Lee broke in, "I suppose, General Grant, that the object of our meeting is fully understood. I would

# "Now He Belongs TO THE AGES"



Secretary Stanton's Epitaphic Words as Spoken by the Deathbed of Abraham Lincoln.



## Fiftieth Anniversary of the Tragic Death of the Great War President—Worldwide Sorrow Over the Close of His Career.

By Capt. GEORGE L. KILMER, Late U. S. V.  
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REMARKABLE, perhaps phenomenal, thing about the passing of Lincoln from our national life is the fact that tidings of his taking off arrested the very pulsations of existence in countless thousands of his countrymen. For an indefinite space the life beat and thought beat, as it were, of men and women stood still or marked time.

The late Richard Watson Gilder of the Century, who was an indefatigable student of Lincoln and a nation wide traveler, said that twenty to forty years after the event, whenever he spoke to survivors of the tragic era, east, west or south, about the death of Lincoln, they would at once respond by recalling the time of day when they heard the news, where they were, what they were doing and even the words and ejaculations called forth in their presence by the paralyzing announcement.

And that personal paralyzation—for such it seemed—was not limited to Lincoln's partisan admirers. Thoughtful adults of all shades of opinion as to the vital issues of the war were brought under its sway. In less forceful but none the less significant manner the outside world was affected. Abroad, as at home, and even in the enemy's camps criticism and aspersions reversed themselves by eulogy and panegyric when the bullet of a madman halted the life work of Abraham Lincoln the night of April 14 fifty years ago.

### Fateful April 14.

No tragedy was needed to give April 14 prominence in the war annals of the republic nor of Lincoln. On that day four years before the stars and stripes had been for the first time humbled by men born under its folds, and that very day, April 14, 1865, the flag, by Lincoln's own order, had been hoisted to float again over the walls of Sumter. Moreover, four years before, in the hours corresponding to those when the stage was laid for the tragedy of 1865, Lincoln was preparing that epoch making proclamation which answered the indignity cast upon Old Glory by a clarion call to arms.

And the day itself, April 14, 1865, would have stood apart in executive annals as the one when Lincoln officially formulated the policy he had in mind for ending the political confusion due to the war, the terms upon which the seceding citizens would be received back as citizens. This process he once expressed in a characteristic simile that chickens are produced by hatching, not by smashing eggs. All in all, the fateful day went, as other administrative days of the war had gone up to its close-up to the turning point from work to play. At the cabinet meeting General Grant, just from Appomattox, was present and called upon to explain the military situation. There were still over 100,000 Confederates in arms, including Johnston's 31,000 confronting Sherman in North Carolina. Mobile had been captured, but its garrison of 17,000 escaped. News of this, however, was not before the cabinet.

Interest at this meeting centered upon Lincoln's "Louisiana plan" for getting the seceders back into harmony with the states they had fought for four years. Said he, "We must extinguish resentment if we expect union." One cabinet officer described Lincoln's appearance and demeanor at this last meeting as "more cheerful and happy than I had ever seen him."

### Last Appeal For Peace.

Early in the month Mr. Lincoln had been at the front with Grant when Petersburg and Richmond fell. The last he saw of the Confederacy it was going to pieces, and while using the phrase "after the war is over" in his official arguments he talked as though the end had come. At the cabinet meeting he merely eluded some of the arguments which he had used in a speech responding to a serenade at the White House the evening of the 11th, the last address to come from his lips in public. Referring to the new Louisiana state government which had just been organized by former secessionists to return to the Union, he said: "If we now reject and spurn them we do our utmost to disorganize and disperse them. We say to the white man: 'You are worthless or worse. We will neither help you nor be helped by you.' To the black man we say, 'This cup of liberty which these your old masters hold to your lips we will dash from

you and leave you to the chances of gathering the spilled and scattered contents in some vague and undefined when, where and how.' . . . Concede that the new government is only to what it should be as the egg is to the fowl, we will sooner have the fowl by hatching the egg than by smashing it."

### Last Happy, Happy Hours.

The cabinet meeting over, Lincoln went for his usual daily drive with Mrs. Lincoln. He talked like a boy out of college about his plans. To her he said, "The war is over," and that at the end of his four years he would go back to Springfield to the home he had not visited since he left in February, 1861, to take his seat in the White House, and resume law practice.

On the return to the White House, Lincoln saw a group of personal friends crossing the lawn and halted them with the greeting, "Come back, boys; come back!" The party entered the executive office, and the hours passed so pleasantly that Lincoln forgot the flight of time and that he had made a theater engagement for the evening, which should be first in his mind. He began reading a humorous book and, although called many times to dinner, was loath to go, but promised each time to "come right away." Still reading, he finally received a somewhat peremptory summons, and the bearer reminded him of the theater engagement. That recalled—it was with General Grant—he left the party abruptly, never to see them again.

Grant had arrived direct from Appomattox on the 11th and during the 12th and 13th was engrossed with army affairs. At the cabinet meeting the morning of the 14th Lincoln asked the general to join him and Mrs. Lincoln that night at the theater, with Mrs. Grant, who was in the city, to make one of the party of four. Grant responded by saying he had promised his wife that he would go with her to Burlington, N. J., as soon as his duties at the capital were finished to visit their children, who were at school. If he did not leave for Burlington he would attend the theater.

### Disappointment and Misgivings.

An extraordinarily popular play of the wartime was "Our American Cousin," in which an English lord was held up to ridicule. Our overseas cousins were far from popular here in those days. Laura Keane, a great favorite and the original producer of the play in America, had the star part as it was produced at Ford's theater and was having a benefit that night. It was announced that the president and his wife and the "hero of Appomattox" and his wife would occupy a box together.

Lincoln's story telling dalliance had delayed the White House dinner, but that was not all. While he was reading or telling stories that afternoon Mrs. Lincoln received a message saying that the Grants were departing for Burlington and would not therefore join the theater party. The theater manager was notified, but did not recall his announcement, and Lincoln was thereby, reluctantly, it seems, constrained to go anyway rather than disappoint the expectant public.

Major Rathbone and his stepister, the daughter of Senator Ira Harris, were invited to take the chairs assigned to General and Mrs. Grant. Schuyler Colfax, who was to leave Washington next morning for Indiana on a mission for the president, called after dinner, and Lincoln talked with him for some time, making a written appointment for a third party at 9 a. m. the 15th. Still reluctant, Lincoln entered the carriage, but clung to Colfax's hand and referred repeatedly to the errand the latter was charged with in the west.

### The Last Ovation's Awful Sequel.

The action on the stage halted as the party was finally ushered in to the tone of "Hail to the Chief." Cheering, waving handkerchiefs and hats continued, the audience rising, until the presidential party was seated; then the play went on. Mr. Lincoln enjoyed the entertainment and seemed to lose the air of abstraction and indifference which had come upon him as soon as he learned of Grant's departure.

Many in the audience were still expectant of Grant's arrival, and during the evening every man who passed along the aisle behind the seats leading to the box entrance was scrutinized. One after another passed down the aisle, but no one approached the box until the second scene of act 3 was

### His Consolation.

"Very fine, that tax on capital—the income tax."  
"What is that to you?"  
"To me! It consoles me for not being rich."—Paris Illustration.

### Society Note.

The ambition of some men is to live long enough to hear of a bride who is not "prominently known in the younger social set."—Cleveland Leader.

on, with Harry Hawkey playing the character of Asa Trunchard, the Yankee of the piece, alone on the stage. This was about 10:30.

There was an awkward pause, an actress having just made her exit and another being about to enter. While the action halted a pistol shot was heard which all but the initiated supposed was in the play. But a scream from the president's box, confusion there and a man half leaping, half tumbling from that box to the stage brought the audience to their feet. Some eyes followed the motions of the intruder on the stage; others were riveted on the box. Mrs. Harris stepped to the side nearest the auditorium and excitedly asked for water or stimulants, adding, "The president is shot."

Wild disorder took possession of the house and the troops of players. Some excited ones attempted to pursue the fleeing assassin; others rushed toward the box entrance. The latter were kept at bay by Rathbone, who asked them to fetch surgeons. Laura Keane quieted the stage people and went to the side of the wounded president, securing a measure of isolation for the box until surgeons arrived.

### Strange Death Chamber.

All this time, which was not long by the dial, the wounded president sat calmly in his chair as if dozing, his head drooping on his chest. From this posture the surgeons lifted him and stretched him on the floor, where, it is said, Laura Keane took his head in her lap and began to staunch the flow of blood from a wound (which she was first to discover) behind the ear. Although the weapon had been held close, the hard bone had checked the bullet's force, and it did not leave the head, so no laceration of that marvelous face was disturbed.

From the turmoil of the startled theater the scene changed before midnight to the parlor floor of a house opposite, where the still unconscious president lay for the better part of the night, with only physicians, personal attendants and his wife and friends at the bedside. Later, on hurried summons, came Secretary of War Stanton, Welles, secretary of the navy; Senator Sumner and Mr. Colfax, the last official to grasp the hand of Lincoln alive and to exchange words with him. These lingered to the last near the side of their dying chief, alternately watching and indulging and sending out news messages and orders to the press and to the army camps. Gradually the surgeons revealed the hopelessness of the case—the imminence of a death that might change the nation's weal.

At 7:22 in the morning the pulse ceased to beat, the breathing stopped. Silence reigned over the watchers for an interval, and Stanton voiced in the happiest of phrases—words far-reaching and prophetic—the dawn of a new Lincoln era. "Now he belongs to the ages."

### The Whole Nation Horrified.

Before midnight of the 14th brief telegrams from Washington reached the big cities, and the editors took them as mere rumors. The first simply said that the president had been shot. Soon followed the particulars that the deed was done in a theater; that he was alive and might recover. The news was accepted and printed for what it was worth. Private telegrams were sent out by scores. Excited men ran to Washington hotels and to other theaters and cried out the shooting, but were not believed.

In a short time word was added to Washington dispatches that Secretary of State Seward and his son had been attacked about the time the president was shot, and the idea of a murderous conspiracy in retaliation for Lee's defeat and the fall of Richmond instantly took root. A telegram brought Grant back by the first return train; army headquarters notified all commanders in the field, guards were called out in Washington, and all important points and every army camp, every community where the telegraph ran, was roused to a state bordering on terror. "What next? What next?" was on many a tremulous lip.

Morning papers of the 15th had merely disjointed messages about the attacks on Lincoln and Seward, but enough to park the streets and market places with excited people. The morning wore on; anxiety deepened. Then toward noon bulletin boards, which were a wartime institution in every town and city, flashed up the tidings—"Lincoln dead!"

### Heard Downtown.

"Suppose my fare is dirty," said the office boy in the elevator, "what business is that of yours? You ain't my father."

"No, but I'm bringing you up," replied the elevator man.—Boston Traveler.

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What ro' not an' ax a blessin' over it



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